



THOMAS G. NEWMAN,  
EDITOR.

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## EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

**The Buffalo** International Fair opens on Sept. 3, and closes on Sept. 13. Mr. O. L. Hershiser is the superintendent of the Apriary Department, which is just added to the fair. Mr. Hershiser remarks thus, concerning the exhibits of Bees, Honey, etc.:

Not least among the new features added is the Honey and Apriary Department. The managers have made this a special feature and offered a larger amount of money in premiums than has ever been offered by any other American Fair. The rules governing this Department have been arranged with great care, in order that all honey producers may have an equal chance to dispose of their crops either at wholesale or retail. The benefits arising from a large exhibition of bees, honey, etc., will be permanent, and the opportunity of creating a good market and a steady demand for honey will be all that can be desired.

We hope that the exhibition will be large enough to do credit to the Fair, as well as to the apiarists of New York.

**A New Book** is on our desk. It is entitled "The National Bee-Keepers' Directory," and contains a classified list of 2,000 bee-keepers of the United States and Canada, (including about 200 supply dealers), with essays and hints regarding the successful management of the apriary. It is "compiled by Henry Alley, Wenham, Mass." It contains 140 pages, one-half of which are devoted to names and addresses of bee-keepers, and the other half to the practical hints mentioned above, including Mr. Alley's "method for rearing queens in full colonies, while a fertile queen has possession of the combs." Price \$1.00 in paper covers, and \$1.25 bound in cloth.

**The Annual Basket Picnic** of the Cortland Union Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the Floral Trout Park, in Cortland, N. Y., on Aug. 20, 1889.

**The S. W. Rich Lawsuit.** we notice by a news-item in the New York *Sun* of July 30, has again been decided, this time in the Circuit Court, which, it is said, has affirmed the decision of the County Court, which gave banker Olmstead damages of 6 cents, with costs.

He sued for \$1,200.00 damages for injuries inflicted by the bees upon his person and property, but the jury (from which every person having bees was excluded) gave him but six cents to cover wounded feelings and damaged property !!

If the Circuit Court has confirmed the decision of the lower Court, as is alleged in the *Sun*, that just gives us the opportunity, so much desired, to appeal to the Supreme Court of New York, and there have a decision to place by the side of the one from the Supreme Court of Arkansas. This will give us some grand precedents, for we are making history now, and creating "decisions" for posterity.

At the former trial Judge Boardman ruled against the bees every time; and, in charging the jury, compared the bees to a "piggery" and a "slaughter-house." This was the first case, with one exception, ever tried in the State, and the Judge having no law or precedent to go by, ruled just as he thought proper.

Now if the case goes to the Supreme Court, (and we are strongly in favor of its going there), no Judge will have the least excuse for such outrageous comparisons—for the law will have provided "precedents."

It remains for bee-keepers to say just what shall become of the case. It takes money to get "decisions of law." At least 500 members of the Union must be had, if we carry this case any further. Reader, what is your decision?

The Union ought to have ten thousand members. There are many things it could do, if it had that many. It could compel Metropolitan Newspapers to tell the truth about honey, and command respect everywhere! If new officers would "enthuse" apiarists—just a hint will cause a vacancy in the office of General Manager, for we know that he would gladly welcome a more energetic successor.

**Honey from Alsike.**—Mr. J. W. Wilcox, Seales Mound, Ills., states his experience in scattering the Alsike leaflets, and it is worth the consideration of others. He said :

Leaflet No. 2, purchased of you in the spring of 1888, was the means of sowing 10 bushels of Alsike clover seed, and the sowing of more last spring, in this vicinity. I am well paid for my investment of 50 cents, in the way of the very best white comb-honey.

Please mention the fact, that my brother bee-keepers may "go and do likewise," for it has paid me very well. Result: 21 colonies spring count, and 42 colonies now, with 2,500 pounds of comb-honey, and 200 pounds of extracted honey.

Without the Alsike, I could not have done so well, for the white clover was badly damaged during the past dry seasons.

**The Tri-State Fair** (Ohio, Michigan and Indiana) will be held at Toledo, Ohio, September 9 to 13, 1889. Competition is open to the World. As usual, Dr. A. B. Mason is superintendent of the Department of Bees and Honey, and Preserves, Pickles, etc. In class 56, "Bees and Honey," entries close Sept. 9, and colonies must be exhibited in such shape as to be seen on at least two sides. Here is a list of the premiums :

Most attractive display of Comb Honey..	\$8.00	\$5.00
Most attractive display of Ext'd Honey..	8.00	5.00
Display of Comb Honey, not less than 10 pounds, in best shape for shipping and retailing.....	3.00	2.00
Display of Extracted Honey, not less than 10 lbs., in best shape for retailing.....	3.00	2.00
Colony Italian Bees.....	4.00	2.00
Display of Bees.....	4.00	2.00
Most attractive display of Beeswax.....	2.00	1.00
Display of queens, put up in such shape as to be readily seen by visitors.....	5.00	3.00

In Class 57, "Apriarian Supplies," the premiums are as follows :

Comb founding machine.....	\$4.00	\$2.00
Comb foundation for brood chamber made on grounds.....	4.00	2.00
Honey extractors.....	2.00	1.00
Machine for making holes for wiring.....	2.00	1.00
Largest display of honey-bearing plants properly named and labeled.....	4.00	2.00
Best display of Apriarian Supplies.....	Diploma.	
Honey-vinegar, not less than one gallon, to be exhibited in glass.....	2.00	1.00

**The Doolittle Book** on Scientific Queen-Rearing, is thus mentioned by Mr. G. D. Howe, North Hadley, Mass. :

I thought as I was an amateur that it would have no particular charm for me, but suffice it to say that after picking it up I didn't drop it till nearly through it, and then only to eat supper. The natural, story-telling style, in narrating the discoveries the author made, particularly with reference to the building of artificial queen-cups and the fertilizing of queens from the upper story of the hive, is what took my attention. It must prove a great addition to bee-lore, and anyone at all interested in the subject will spend his time very profitably in reading it.

**Prepare the Bees for Winter.**—Under this heading, the *Apiculturist* for August gives this advice :

This is the month to get your bees in condition for winter. All colonies that do not have good queens, and all those having old queens, should be requeened. A good prolific queen introduced at most any time during this month will fill the hive with bees in four weeks. As a rule, the queens cease laying Sept. 20, and all the young bees are hatched by Oct. 10.

**New Yorker's Latest Fad.**—The latest fad in New York is to take a ride in a double-decked Fifth Avenue Stage Coach—an amusement open to all classes of people. FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER last week contained a very spirited picture of one of these stages. That excellent number also contained negro sketches by Kemble, a supplement entirely devoted to Detroit, Vanderbilt's famous trotting team, and many other good things.

**We have received** an excellent German pamphlet on bee-culture, written by the Rev. C. Weygand, pastor in Flach, Germany. It is well-written, brief and to the point.

**Comb-Honey Slanders.**—It is no more the duty of the editors than it is of other bee-keepers, to refute the slanders of newspaper correspondents, and others, about comb honey. All are alike interested in circulating the truth about our pursuit. Mr. A. I. Root, in the last *Gleanings*, makes some very excellent and practical suggestions about preventing the publication of the slanders on comb honey, and averting their baneful influence by immediate action being taken, in the locality of the transgressor, by the interested bee-keepers themselves. Here is what he says :

If there is anything that the veracious scribes like to talk about in the press, and roll under their tongues as a precious morsel, and finally spit out upon the public, it is the subject of adulteration. They seem to have gone wild on the subject. They know that people like to be told that they are being humbugged; and they know that the story of "Yankee ingenuity" will cause the gullible public to hold up their hands, "Did you ever?" and as long as there is a demand for it, so long the same old story will be rehashed, unless there is a stop put to it.

"Manufactured comb honey," "artificial combs deftly filled and capped over by means of appropriate machinery"—oh dear! how stale it sounds! If the reporters could only change their tune a little it would be gratifying; but "appropriate machinery" has to be stuck in every time. Well, within the last few weeks, or at least since the *Philadelphia Record* began republishing the comb-honey story, the whole press all over the land has been reiterating it in long and short squibs. Clipping after clipping has been sent in until we feel discouraged. We have published them and refuted them publicly, and have sent marked articles to the editors, calling upon them for retraction. We have written private letters, asking them in all fairness to be kind enough to make some amends. Nor has Bro. Newman of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL been less vigilant.

We have about come to the conclusion that the bee-papers need assistance in helping to cry down the evil. Jones sees a false statement about the comb-honey business, in one of the columns of his local paper. He cuts it out, marking the date and issue of the paper and sends the same on to us, or to Bro. Newman, of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. Well, so many clippings like this have come in that it would almost fill one issue to make any thing like an appropriate denial

for each one. Quite recently some four or five correspondents, instead of sending the marked article to us for refutation, have themselves called upon the editor, showing the absurdity of the statement in a recent issue of his paper. In two or three instances they have written out a refutation themselves, and this refutation appears in the very next issue of the paper, so that the false impression is *corrected right where the mischief is done*, and not in the columns of a bee-paper whose readers know perfectly well the untruth.

The following is a spicily written article from the pen of one of our subscribers, Mr. Julius Gerard, of Mariposa, Texas; and as it illustrates the point we are getting at, we reproduce it here entire :

#### A PROFESSOR MISTAKEN.

##### *Glucose as Artificial Honey. A Practical Bee-Keeper's Knowledge of the Facts.*

**EDITOR BRACKETT NEWS:**—I suppose when you want to get the real facts about anything you refer to your Encyclopedia Britannica; for instance, if you wish to know how far it is from Brackett to the sun, you refer to the Encyclopedia; and whatever the given number of miles may be, you or any one else will accept it as a fact. I am sorry to say, however, that my confidence in the American Encyclopedia has been lowered 100 per cent, because I see at least one instance in which hearsay is given out as true science.

Mr. Chas. Morris, of the Philadelphia Academy of Science, writes concerning glucose, in Vol. III of American Supplement, page 537, in the left-hand column, 21st line from the top, as follows :

"Glucose is used chiefly in the manufacture of table syrups and confectionery, in the brewing of ale and beer, and to some extent as food for bees and in the making of artificial honey. No reliable statistics can be had as to the quantity used in brewing, since brewers seek to conceal the fact of its employment. When it is fed to the bees, the honey yielded by the bees is almost pure glucose. In artificial-honey making, the comb is made of paraffine, and filled with pure glucose by machinery. For whiteness and beauty it rivals the best white-clover honey, and it can be sold for less than half the price. Its one defect is, that it is not honey."

Now, sir, this falsehood is given by a professor of science, and published as a fact in the Encyclopedia Britannica—a work to which thousands of people refer as authority.

If the author of the article on glucose will take the trouble to come out to the Mariposa apiary, I will convince him that his education as a bee-keeper

has been sadly neglected, and that what he wrote about artificial honey being made of glucose and then put in artificial comb by machinery, is false; and if he has taken no more pains in writing the other parts of his work than he did in this, I would not give a nickel for all the volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Mr. A. I. Root, of Medina, Ohio, offers a reward of \$1,000 to any one who will show or tell him where artificial honey is made; this offer was made because so many false reports have been cast abroad about honey. Mr. Root has not yet found anybody who claimed the reward.

If Prof. Morris, the glucose gent, tells us that the distance to a certain star is just 400,000 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile, I for one am willing to swallow it, even to a fraction of a mile. But when he wants to tell me or any other progressive bee-keeper any thing connected with our industry, he should be a little more careful, as we never go by hearsay, but by facts. That man is doing a hard-working class of men a great injury. I can assure you, dear sir, that there is no artificial comb honey made by machinery, and that there was never any made.

Mariposa Apiary. JULIUS GERARD.

Another one of our subscribers, also secretary of the Ohio State Bee-Keepers' Association, Miss Dema Bennett, of Bedford, O., who, after having read the usual yarn about manufactured comb honey "deftly filled by appropriate machinery," in a large Cleveland daily, called upon the city editor in person, proving the falsity and absurdity of the statement respecting manufactured comb honey, which appeared in a recent issue of his paper. After telling him that tons and tons of honey are produced honestly, she referred him to us. As a result of this visit he wrote us a letter asking for facts in regard to the honey business. We immediately sent him a card, offering a thousand dollars for a sample of manufactured comb honey, "deftly filled by means of appropriate machinery." We also sent him a long letter, detailing the importance of the honey industry in the United States, telling him where he could find out just how bees "make honey," by sending a reporter. We referred him to Dr. A. B. Mason, Auburndale, O., and to H. R. Boardman, of East Townsend, O., and we requested, as a special favor to bee-keepers, that he send a reporter to either one of these gentlemen, and report what he sees, in his own paper.

A personal letter written to the editor who has damaged the bee-keeping industry by one of the falsehoods, or, better still, a personal visit itself, will

secure the attention that a prompt denial from a bee-papers might fail to do. In one case Mr. Gerard wrote an article to the *Brickett News*. In the other case a lady bee-keeper (and what editor would not give one of the opposite sex a fair hearing?) called upon the city editor and enlisted his interest so that he even wrote to A. I. Root for information.

The point is, that *refutation or denial should appear in the paper in which the falsehood has been published*; in other words, those in whose minds the false impression has been created should have a speedy denial. These large papers will rarely deign to publish anything from a small paper, but they will take something first-handed, as a general thing, providing the right influences are brought to bear. Now, then, we suggest that, instead of sending so many of these clippings to us, *you sit down yourself* and write to the editor of the paper in whose columns the false statement appeared. We will furnish free all the \$1,000 reward cards you can use, and other matter you may call for. The more bee-keepers who will do this, the more effect it will have.

Be sure to write in a gentlemanly manner. Do not call them a "pack of fools" or a "set of liars;" but write in such a way that they will respect the writer. Of course we shall not cease pecking away at the falsehood, as we have done in the past, but we solicit the most hearty co-operation of our subscribers. Do not forget that when the item appears in your local paper, a *prompt denial from yourself*, especially if you are a man of influence, and one whose word even the editor has no reason to doubt, will have more effect upon the editor than the denial from a bee-paper perhaps several hundred miles away. Do not leave any local editor unvisited, who dares to slander our industry by publishing any thing about "artificial combs deftly filled and capped over by appropriate machinery."

These *earnest* words of Bro. Root are excellent suggestions, and we endorse them most fully. We hope our readers will be on the alert, and strike the nail on the head every time. The only way to kill this venomous, hydra-headed snake of comb-honey slanders, which extends its loathsome presence all over the country, is for every bee-keeper to consider himself a committee of one to chop off a head every time it appears in sight. Then send a marked copy of the local paper when the amputation is chronicled, to the bee-papers, which will cheerfully applaud it.

### Bee and Honey Exhibitions at the Expositions.

The following is a letter from Mr. S. B. Pratt, father of E. L. Pratt, editor of the *Queen-Breeders' Journal*, published at Marlboro, Mass. It will be read with interest because it is the impartial testimony of one who is traveling abroad for the benefit of his health, and who sees things from an American stand-point:

I spent one day in the great English Agricultural Exposition at Windsor, with my family. I gave much of the day to the Bee-Department. It was very fine. A large building was given up wholly to an exhibition of every kind of bee-appliances. Large prizes were given for hives, smokers, honey displays, etc. There were some very fine models of large bee-farms. At a little distance there was a large tent of mosquito-netting, within which an expert operator every two hours gave a lecture to a large crowd, handling the bees and instructing as to how to do the whole business. He was very bright and well posted.

The Baroness Burdette-Coutts took great interest in the bee-department, and the Queen herself visited the bees when the great awards were made. The boxes of honey were very fine. Some very curious work in the way of names and dates were displayed in comb filled with honey. Much credit was given to America for new suggestions. Flat sections, made in Wisconsin, have been introduced by many English apiculturists. Every leading display contained these American sections, although most of the honey shown had been stored in paste-board boxes of the same size, with glass front and back, and trimmed around the edges with fancy paper. One exhibitor had sections made wholly of glass, held in place by hoops of fine wire.

All the honey shown seemed to be of very superior quality, every section being filled even to the corners. The honey from some localities was golden colored, from others very white, while some was very dark colored.

Many styles of honey extractors were shown, and immense displays of extracted and granulated honey, put up most beautifully in cut-glass jars.

The English have a great many devices for feeding bees, some of them very small, while other feeders covered the whole size of the bee-hive. Many Englishmen still cling to the old-fashioned, conical straw-hives. The lecturer declared that these straw-skeps were the greatest obstacle to bee-progress. Most of his exhibitions were given with straw-hives. A great many bee-keep-

ers in England still destroy the bees by sulphur, to get at the honey.

The Carniolan queens are daily becoming more popular in England. The black bees had the whole field to themselves. The Italians had a hard fight to gain recognition, but the Austrian bees are winning great favor. The only criticism I heard on them was by one man who declared that the capping to the cells was too thin for transportation.

Australia has a large building devoted to bee-products. One large showcase was filled with honey in the comb, and in glass and earthenware. This honey had been brought such an immense distance, that it arrived in very poor condition. It seemed to be made mostly from the bloom of the eucalyptus tree, having a very peculiar and unattractive taste.

### The Paris Exhibition.

We have given two days to the great Paris Exposition. I found there a small display of bees from Luxembourg. These are all kept in hives about the standard American size, and covering every hive was a wooden screen, looking for all the world like green blinds of heavy slats.

The English display of bee-products here was very good. America, also, had some large show-cases filled with the most recent inventions; but no one seemed to be in direct charge, and it looked as though these inventions had been pulled about and left in more or less disorderly confusion. The moral to be drawn from these distant contributions in both the great national exhibitions would indicate that unless these contributions are under the constant watch and guard of some friend, who will give his whole attention to their proper display, they had better not be sent.

America has more bee-papers than any other nation, and a copy of each publication was on file here, including the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL*.

Many other countries sent bee and honey displays, but the French display outranked the combined results of all other nations, and was more extensive and grand than we expected to see. Tons of honey, in the most attractive forms, were displayed. One straw super that we noticed, was filled with over 150 pounds of dark-colored honey.

Many individual exhibitors were in attendance, and everything was done to charm and fascinate the visitors.

S. B. PRATT.

The *British Bee Journal* has been reduced in price to one-penny, or about one-dollar a year. It is published weekly, and is well edited and printed. The extra postage to America is 50 cents. It will be clubbed with the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL* in the United States and Canada for \$2.40.

## QUERIES & REPLIES.

### Size of Cells in the Sheets of Comb Foundation.

Written for the *American Bee Journal*

**Query 648.**—Ought not comb foundation sheets to have a top and bottom, with smaller cells at the top, and grow larger nearer the bottom?—Moline.

No.—M. MAHIN.

No.—A. B. MASON.

No.—J. P. H. BROWN.

Why?—C. C. MILLER.

I think not.—EUGENE SECOR.

I see no reason for it. Why?—A. J. COOK.

I cannot see what would be the advantage.—P. L. VIALLON.

I would prefer the cells all worker.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

No. No more than a cart should have five wheels.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

See answer to query 647. My experience says, always put brood-foundation on wires.—R. L. TAYLOR.

I know of no particular necessity for it; or, having the cells of different sizes!—WILL M. BARNUM.

Why not reverse the thing, and make the larger cells at the top, where they belong? The foundation as made at present suits me.—H. D. CUTTING.

No! if you are afraid of sagging, use plenty of wires, or use foundation six or eight months old, as it sags less than fresh-made.—DADANT & SON.

I have never found any such need. It would be impractical to make such foundation, except on a press.—JAMES HEDDON.

I do not see why they should. Wiring frames does away with stretching, and is but little trouble or expense, compared with an attempt to graduate the size of cells in the rolling mill.—J. E. POND.

No! No! Buy good foundation. It is not a new thing. Most bee-keepers know where to get good foundation. The trouble with foundation arises from two facts—it is either not good, or it is badly used.—J. M. SHUCK.

I can see no need of such an arrangement. No one can calculate how much a sheet of foundation, under all circumstances, will or will not stretch. With a little experience, it is not an insurmountable difficulty to get good, straight combs from good sheets of foundation without wiring.—G. W. DEMAREE.

No. I have practiced, however, making foundation with a thick and a thin edge; that is, running it through the rolls with one side pressed thinner,

using the thicke. Quin the upper part of the frame, and respond that it stretched very little.—C. H. DIBBERN.

No. The smaller cells would be of no use to the bees, no matter if they were stretched twice their width the other way. If you use foundation at all, use it in connection with wires running through it, unless you can find a kind which will not sag or stretch.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I think not. Comb foundation as now made by leading manufacturers, is entirely satisfactory. I am strongly opposed to wiring foundation in brood-frames, but I do not approve of the above plan to prevent the evils of sagging. It will be found that a brood-frame about 7 inches deep, will obviate all difficulties.—G. L. TINKER.

Certainly not. It would land us all in confusion to attempt any such thing.—THE EDITOR.

### Is it Necessary to Shade Hives in the Apiary?

Written for the *American Bee Journal*

**Query 649.**—1. Is a portico (or its equivalent) to shade the entrance of a hive, essential? 2. If not essential, is it desirable?—Wis.

1. No. 2. No.—M. MAHIN.  
1. No. 2. No.—R. L. TAYLOR.  
1. No. 2. No.—EUGENE SECOR.  
1. No. 2. I hardly think so.—C. C. MILLER.

1. It is not essential. 2. It is undesirable.—J. M. SHUCK.

It is neither essential nor desirable.—P. L. VIALLON.

I deem it both essential and desirable.—WILL M. BARNUM.

1. No. 2. I think not. See my "Bee-Keepers' Guide."—A. J. COOK.

It is not essential nor desirable.—J. P. H. BROWN.

I use no such thing, nor do I consider it essential.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

No; neither is it desirable.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

A shade is desirable, but we do not like the portico.—DADANT & SON.

I do not know that it is essential, but our hives all have porticos. I would not like to do without them.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

No. If you shade at all, use a shade-board on the top of the hive.—H. D. CUTTING.

It is not essential, and I doubt very much if it is even desirable.—C. H. DIBBERN.

1. No. The entrance to the hive should not be shaded, except in the hottest part of the day in summer. 2. No.—A. B. MASON.

1. No. 2. It is desirable with me, as protection to the queen and drone-traps; but it also gives shade to the entrance, and comfort to the bees.—G. L. TINKER.

1. No, not in my apiary. 2. No. It is a nuisance. A hive, to be susceptible of handy manipulation, should have a loose bottom-board, and should be made so that the sectional parts will duplicate each other on the square-joint principle. See my answer to query No. 646.—G. W. DEMAREE.

After much experience with porticos on hives, I found them worse than useless, and discarded them. They were never made to shade the entrance and keep the bees cool; they have just the reverse effect. They were designed for protection against wind in prairie countries.—JAMES HEDDON.

It is not; and for myself I do not deem it desirable. Its greatest use is for spiders to spin their webs, and for millers to lay their eggs. Shade can easily be arranged when needed or required, much better than can be done with a portico.—J. E. POND.

Upon weighing all the advantages and disadvantages on the balance, we conclude that it is neither essential nor desirable—though porticos are quite generally seen in small apiaries.—THE EDITOR.

### Convention Notices.

The Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Society will hold its annual convention at the Commercial Hotel, corner of Lake and Dearborn Sts., in Chicago, Ills., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 16, 17 and 18, 1889. Arrangements have been made with the Hotel for back room, one bed, two persons, \$1.75 per day, each; front room, \$2.00 per day for each person. This date occurs during the Exposition, when excursion rates on the railroads will be very low. There has been a fair crop of honey in the West, and an old-time crowd may be expected at this revival of the Northwestern from its "hibernation."

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

The fifth semi-annual meeting of the Susquehanna Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at New Milford, Pa., on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1889, at 10 a.m. There will be essays on different subjects, and also a question-box. Bring your wives along, and please invite your neighbors who are interested in bee-keeping, to come with you. If you have anything new, or that would be of interest in any way, or implements or fixtures, bring them, so that all may see them.

H. M. SEELEY, Sec.

The International Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the court-house, at Brantford, Ont., Canada, on December 4, 5, and 6, 1889. All bee-keepers are invited to attend, and State and District bee-keepers' societies are requested to appoint delegates to the convention. Full particulars of the meeting will be given in due time. Anyone desirous of becoming a member, and receiving the last Annual Report bound, may do so by forwarding \$1.00 to the Secretary.—R. F. HOLTERMAN, Sec. Brantford, Ont., Canada.

The Iowa State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at the State Fair Grounds during the State Fair week, commencing on Sept. 3, at Des Moines. The meetings will be held in our large Tent, and an invitation is given to all bee-keepers to meet with us, bringing their families and friends, and help to make our meeting one of interest to all bee-keepers.

MRS. O. F. JACKSON, PRES.

The Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next meeting on Aug. 20, 1889, at R. Marsh's, in Guilford Township, 4 miles northeast of Rockford, Ills.

D. A. FULLER, Sec.

Subscribers who do not receive this paper promptly, will please notify us at once.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## LESSONS.

## Some Important Facts from the Experiences of the year 1888.

*Written for the American Bee Journal*  
BY FRED KANZLER.

Our excellent AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL has brought several valuable lessons, which the poor season of 1888 taught us, viz: That if comb honey could be "manufactured," it would have been done very extensively, but we saw not a single pound in our markets, therefore it is an impossibility; and Prof. Wiley did not tell us a "pleasantry," but a simple lie; that mixed farming is more safe than specialties; that we start with a clean market for the next year, and can sell our honey on hand for a good price, etc. But there may be a dozen or more lessons yet to learn, and I will name a few more:

1. The year 1888 teaches us that not the number of colonies can be blamed for the poor season.

When over the whole country (a few places excepted) the honey-flow failed, then has a man with a few colonies as much surplus honey as the man with many colonies, *i. e.*, *none*; therefore the number of colonies has nothing to do with the poor crop, but the poor season is the cause.

2. Our idea of "overstocking" must be modified.

If I had, in 1888, 20 colonies, and my neighbor 200, and I would say; "Neighbor, you overstocked our country," what would be the answer? He would say, "Friend, if I had 20 or less colonies instead of 200, you would not have an ounce more honey than you now have;" and if overstocking means a small crop of honey, then the whole country is overstocked. I, for my part, think that if I keep more colonies than I can profitably handle, then my yard is overstocked, and I will blame neither my neighbor nor his many colonies.

3. The year 1888 occasioned good feeling among the bee-keepers.

Some time ago a few big bee-keepers living on a good honey-belt said to the small apiculturists, "You had better keep no bees at all, but buy your honey of us!" What would those great men say now, if the small bee-keepers and the public came to buy honey, and they had none left over from last year? Would they (the big bee-keepers, with hundreds of colonies) not be ashamed of their own folly, self-conceit and self-interest?

As misfortune cures," Bee and brings even foes together; *dear* near nothing more of the foregoing talk, but find a more friendly feeling among all the bee-keepers, and I hope that this good feeling will grow from year to year, so as to embrace all bee-keepers in the land, making them one brotherhood.

It would also create a good feeling among bee-keepers and correspondents, if the latter would drop all personalities, and take more into consideration the difference of localities, climates and degrees of latitude.

Between bee-keepers there should not be any professional envy or jealousy, as we sometimes find among other tradesmen; for, if I have no surplus honey, my neighbor has none; and if he has a good crop of honey, I have also much surplus honey, all other things being equal.

Santa Claus, Ind.

## BEE-ITEMS.

## The Distance that Bees Fly for Honey.

*Written for the American Rural Home*  
BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

A correspondent writes that he has seen the statement that bees do not fly more than one and one-half miles from their hives in any given direction, and desires to know if this is a fact. I know that there are a few who claim what our correspondent writes, but the majority of bee-keepers believe that bees go double that distance for honey; while some have traced their bees so that they were positive that they were at work on flowers seven miles from where the apiary was situated.

The most of my experience along this line was obtained when the first Italian bees came to this country, as they were then located three miles from me, in a straight line. The next spring after they were thus brought here, I was watching the bees at work on apple blossoms, and soon saw an Italian bee at work in my orchard, when there could not have been any of this variety of bees nearer than the three miles spoken of above. Upon examining more closely, I found that on an average, one bee in five were Italians, and this with apple blossoms in profusion everywhere.

Again, in haying time, as I was cutting a field of clover one mile from home, or four miles from the same Italians, I saw bees at work on the clover. Having heard so much about Italian bees working on red clover, I got off the machine, and, to my surprise, counted five Italians to two blacks, with fields red with clover everywhere.

Once more: One year still later, there was not a piece of buckwheat in sight of my apiary, and the nearest of any amount was four and one-half miles in a southerly direction, where there was from 20 to 30 acres, while about six miles away, there was nearly 100 acres. I sold 900 pounds of buckwheat honey that year, and the bees wintered on at least 2,500 pounds of buckwheat honey.

From the above I became satisfied that bees went from five to seven miles for honey, although I believe that they will work to more advantage when they do not have to go more than from two to three miles away.

## Bees with Jagged Wings.

Another correspondent writes about seeing many bees with jagged wings during the month of June, and wishes to know what caused it. Some suppose that it is caused by the bees flying so far during basswood and other bloom, which tends to lead the bees far from home for honey; but I think that this is a mistake, for basswood does not bloom in this locality till about the middle of July, while, as our correspondent states "we see the tattered-winged bees in June more plentifully than any other time during the year," at which season the white clover is in bloom.

White clover, with us, grows mostly in the meadows, and in order to get it the bees must fly down in the herd's-grass, and so by constantly hitting the wings against the grass they become worn, as our correspondent has observed. By the time basswood is over, we see but few of these bees with jagged wings, as the ones which worked on clover have mostly died by this time.

## Light-Colored Bees.

Another writes, wishing to know if the light-colored Italian bees are as good honey-gatherers as the dark ones, having heard that the light-colored bees were lazy.

I never had any dark Italian bees, but have plenty of blacks and hybrids, and with me the nearer pure the bees are, the better honey-gatherers they make. To illustrate:

Several years ago, when the basswood was all gone, I did not have a single section filled with honey. After a week or so, the seed crop of red clover came into bloom, and my Italians and hybrids commenced to work on it; but the black bees did nothing but consume their own stores, and carry what little honey they had in the boxes, down into the hive. The best and lightest Italians filled their hives, and stored from 45 to 60 pounds in sections; and the hybrids stored just in proportion to the amount of Italian "blood" there was in them.

Those that were one-fourth Italian, got about enough to winter; but all the blacks I had to feed, taking frames of honey from the Italian colonies to do that feeding with.

Right here is where many make a mistake, when they claim that hybrid bees will store more honey than the Italians, as it sometimes happens that the Italians under poor management fail to put as much honey in sections as do the hybrids. Looking at the sections, it would appear as if the hybrids were the best, but when we come to prepare the bees for winter, then we find that while we have to feed the hybrids to fix them so they will not starve before spring, every hive having the light-colored Italians in them, has an abundance of stores, and often enough to spare, to put the hybrids in good condition as to stores also.

Some think that it is best to have the brood-chambers of the hives nearly or quite empty in the fall, as the hybrid bees generally have them, so that they can sell the honey and feed the bees for winter, claiming that bees will winter better on sugar syrup than on honey. I know that bees will winter well on sugar syrup, but so far my observation says that they will do equally as well on the honey.

It is a job to feed a whole apiary in the fall of the year, when the bees have stopped getting honey, and one that I do not hanker after, after having tried it once or twice from necessity. My belief is, that the Italian bees are the best bees in the world, taking all things into consideration.

Borodino, N. Y.

### THE UNION.

#### How the Arkadelphia Argument Prevents Bee-Lawsuits.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY JOHN M'KEON.

DEAR EDITOR:—As I have a guilty conscience, and think it only right that I confess that I have wronged you, and without doubt robbed you of some laurels, because, as I understand, there has been some under-handed plotting in regard to making us remove the bees out of the corporate limits, although our bees have never troubled any person or thing yet; and they are not less than 40 feet from the sidewalk, for they are hemmed in by young trees, and only five houses on the whole street, and only on one side at that, the other side being farming land.

On June 30, three small children were sent down this back street, and for the purpose of getting those innocents stung, as I could see no other

purpose, for ~~it~~. Quite ones were hemmed on both sides by a swarm, but they were not harmed. A lawyer came down, and tried to quarrel, and endeavored to frighten the people, saying that it was dangerous to pass. Teams were driven by, and people that came from church passed without harm. (Now I don't think that it is at all necessary that because a man is a lawyer, he must be a scamp.)

As I kept hearing these things, I was exceedingly anxious to hear of Z. A. Clark's case, and when I received the BEE JOURNAL, of June 29, I was happy. I showed it to very many, and said, "Read that, and compare it with the rulings of that old fossil of Ithaca"—I meant Judge Boardman—in the rich bee-case, as they were acquainted with his rulings, likening an apiary to a pigsty and slaughter-house. A very worthy young disciple of Blackstone, after reading Judge Williams' argument, declared that it was a most powerful defense.

Now, Mr. Newman, if you feel hurt at losing a chance to be defendant in a bee-suit, then I humbly ask your pardon; for the argument of Judge Williams has "cooked" those fellows. But you may say, "Mc Keon, I do not know you as a member of the Union." Well, I am one by proxy, for my wife is. In 1882 she said that she would buy two colonies if I would take care of them. A few years after, I said to her that if she kept bees she must join the Bee-keepers' Union. She replied, "John, you don't think that we will ever have any trouble, do you?" I said, "No; yet we can't always tell, and it is better to prepare for war in time of peace."

Buckwheat is just beginning to bloom, that is, the earliest sown, and if the weather is only favorable, we shall get a good crop of honey, as there is a large acreage of it in range of our bee-yard,—perhaps not less than 200 acres, and maybe more. The farmers tell me that there is more sown than ever.

Dryden, N. Y.

[No, indeed; the Manager of the Union is in no wise "hurt" over such a matter. He does not covet lawsuits and all their consequent annoyances. He was drawn into the position without any thought of what it entailed, or he would not have dared to have accepted the office. It has taken months of labor, and caused many a sleepless vigil. And all he gets for it is the "glory" or "laurels" you mention—but he is quite willing, yes anxious to divide them, in cases similar to the above.—ED.]

### BEE-TALK.

#### Hints about Bee-Keepers' Conventions, etc.

Written for Gleanings in Bee-Culture  
BY DR. A. B. MASON.

It may not be uninteresting to learn that, in this locality, or within the bounds of our Tri-County Agricultural Society, comprising the counties of Lenawee and Monroe, Michigan, and Lucas, Ohio, the bee-keepers are awake to the importance of improving every opportunity to educate the people in regard to our important and growing industry.

A year ago last winter the society held a three-days' meeting at Monroe, Mich. It was just "chock-full" of enthusiasm, and the bee-keepers did their full share. It was so arranged as to have our specialty discussed in the evening, when there would be a full attendance of people from the city, whom it is quite desirable to disabuse of their false belief in regard to the adulteration of our product, and correct the false impressions made by "Wiley" lies and newspaper squibs—the product of the fertile imaginations of reporters.

The next week after the above-mentioned meeting, a farmers' institute, under the auspices of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, was held in the county, ten miles from Toledo, at which our friend T. B. Terry was one of the lecturers, and our specialty was again brought to the notice of the farmers and others by the reading of a paper by myself, and the subject received its share of attention. And again at a like institute held in another part of the county, on the last day of last year and the first day of this, the subject was again presented by an essay that gave something of the natural history of bees, and the benefit they are to the farmer and to the agriculturist.

Last winter at Adrian, Mich., was held the anniversary of the Lenawee County Horticultural Society, and one of the principal addresses, through the efforts one of your patrons, Mr. D. G. Edmiston, of that place, was on the relation of bee-culture to horticulture. It was well received. Again in January last was held at Adrian the meeting of the Lenawee County and the Tri-County Agricultural Societies; and on the programme for one of the evening sessions, half of the time was given to an essay on bee-keeping, etc., by H. D. Cutting, of Clinton, Mich., and to one by your humble servant. The subjects of both papers were discussed by such bee-keepers as D. G. Edmiston, Mr. Ellis, A. M. Gander, and others; and the discussion showed

that a lively interest was taken in the subject. I never was at a gathering of any kind where so many sample copies of bee-periodicals were asked for by interested parties.

Mr. Newman had kindly sent some copies of the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL* for distribution, and I had some extra numbers of *Gleanings* to distribute also, and they were given to interested parties, and I doubt not you will hear from some of them. I had some copies of "Dot Happy Bee-Man" song with me, and at the close of the discussion of the bee-essays, the glee-club sang it, to the evident satisfaction of the hundreds present.

At the close of the institute, at the solicitation of our friend H. D. Cutting, we (that's my better half and I) went home with him, 22 miles by rail, and had a good three-days' visit with him and his family.

Of course I had to take a good peep at his bees. Till the last two or three winters his bees have been wintered out-doors, packed on their summer stands, but he is now a thorough convert to the benefits of cellar-wintering. His cellar is under the house, and is used as a family cellar for vegetables, etc., and is 16x24, and seven feet high. He has made a kind of rack along one side and end, so as to hold three tiers of hives, which are set with their entrances toward and with a few inches of the wall, each one being easily removable without disturbing any of the others.

The frames are covered with enamel cloth, and the bottom-board is left on. Some of them were placed in winter quarters October 20, and the last on Nov. 20; and I am safe in saying there were not two quarts of dead bees on the cellar-bottom, from about 40 colonies, and none had been taken up. A small window at one end admits light at all times, sufficient so that no artificial light is needed to see to get things from the cellar, and but little light reaches the bees. He prefers a temperature of from 38° to 40°. If with the temperature of my cellar, 50°, I were to admit light, I should have to carry out mostly dead bees in the spring.

On the evening of the second day of the institute I had the pleasure of going home with, and being entertained by, Mr. E. W. Ellis, president of the Adrian Scientific Society. He lives five miles in the country, and, metaphorically, is full of bugs, beetles, reptiles, etc. Being rather timid, and having no special liking for such animals, you can perhaps imagine my feelings on being ushered into a room about twelve feet square, more or less, "zhust zhammed crammed full of dose pets vot works all der day, und nefer schleep nights, more'n ten tous-

and hundret, I bets." But then I soon found they were all dead. Mr. Ellis is a very enthusiastic entomologist, and he has a large library of scientific books, and seemed to know all that was in them. Of course, he keeps a few colonies of bees, and tries all sorts of experiments with them.

We were entertained at Adrian by Mr. Edmiston and family; and of course he keeps bees, or how else could I possibly have stayed over night with him? His bees are wintered on the summer stands, in chaff, and other hives of that character; and being a small-fruit grower and nurseryman he does much toward properly educating the people of his locality in regard to bees and their work and production.

During the last two winters I have attended five of these institutes, held in the three above-named counties, and made special preparation to present our branch of agricultural or horticultural interest, bee-culture, etc., in the most interesting and attractive form that it was possible for me to do. If any other bee-keepers were present, they have willingly "lent a helping hand." In no case has any effort been made to induce any to engage in bee-keeping as a business, but to give, in as entertaining a way as possible, a brief natural history of bees; tell where the honey comes from, and how the bees gather, store, and ripen it; how extracted honey is secured, and if possible illustrate; tell how and in what way bees are a benefit in fertilizing and cross-fertilizing fruit and other blossoms.

Also tell about the reported injuries done to fruits, grapes, etc., by bees, and how they have been accused of "eating young ducks," etc., and correct these false impression. It is the bee-keepers' own fault if our business is not properly brought before the public at agricultural, horticultural, scientific, and other gatherings. To be sure, it is not an easy matter for a large majority, perhaps, of bee-keepers to prepare entertaining articles on our specialty; but "there is nothing like getting used to it." If one is not accustomed to it, and does not feel capable of preparing an entire article, just let such a one get, if he has it not already, a work entitled "Bees and Honey," by Thos. G. Newman, and the first fourteen pages will make an interesting introduction. It is just such information as is interesting to the general public, and written in a very interesting way. When the next opportunity presents, make a selection from Prof. Cook's Manual of Apiary, the A B C of Bee Culture, either or both, always giving proper credit, of course, and you will be surprised at the amount of interesting and valuable information

that can be thus furnished to willing listeners. And now that the new edition of Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, just revised by Charles Dadant, is to be had, there seems to be no end to interesting matter. New ideas are put forth, and the old ones are put in new dress, so that one is almost "lost in wonder, love and praise."

Then the different bee-periodicals are constantly teeming with things new and old, so that, if one had nothing else to enjoy or do he might almost revel in the elysium of bee-lore. We bee-keepers should be part and parcel in all agricultural and horticultural gatherings, whether for discussion or fun and frolic, and also of many scientific and social gatherings, and should "let our light shine." In order to have the amount of time allotted to us at these gatherings we must be on hand and have a hand in making up programmes, and see that the right ones are put in to fill the bill.

Auburndale, Ohio.

## SWARMING.

### An Interesting Experience in Hiving Bees.

*Written for the American Bee Journal*  
BY W. HOOD.

So far as honey-gathering is concerned, the season of 1889 has been, thus far, almost a failure in this vicinity. White clover furnished but little nectar. There is but little basswood timber near us, and what there is failed to give its usual amount of honey. Mint—our last chance—is coming into bloom, but owing to the parched condition of our sandy soil, we cannot hope for much.

This is my first season with bees and we are not on the best of terms, especially when they strike a soft spot on my armor. I think that they are a little too quick-tempered, and rather previous in their conclusions; but, thus far, I have consolation in knowing that I have killed more of them than they have of me. I have thirty-eight colonies to look after; sometimes I do it with one eye in a sling, and sometimes two.

My troubles commenced on the day that I got my bees, and will perhaps continue until one or all of us have passed into the great beyond.

They are very stubborn. They won't do anything that I expect them to do. This spring I sat around and wore the paint all off the hive-covers, expecting them to swarm; but they utterly refused to do so, until I became the laughing-stock of the village, and even my own family began "firing" squibs at me. My youngest hopeful, one day,

in passing, stopped with the remark, "Say, Dad, when are you going to Kansas?" I informed him that I never intended to emigrate to Kansas. "O," he said, "I thought that was your advertisement on page 320 of the A B C book." I stood their jeers, Micawber-like, and waited for something to turn up. It finally turned up one day in the top branches of a sturdy oak-tree, fifty feet from the ground, in the shape of two swarms of bees.

In my palmiest days I never was considered an expert climber, and how much less now that youth has long lingered on the sunny side of the hill of life! I had all the modern appliances for catching bees from the ground, but alas! my puny arm was too short with all my fixtures to gather in the benighted bees that were so lost to reason as to settle on the topmost branch of the tallest oak in the yard.

I stood around, taking it cool, as bee-men advise, and secretly hoped that my wife would volunteer to go up and fetch them, but these hopes were soon dashed to pieces, by her suggesting that if I proposed saving those bees, I had better move up the tree. Whatever she thinks, I invariably think, too, or at least *try to*.

I placed the ladder against the tree. It looked awfully short, and then, not having had any experience, I did not know which of my kit to take; so, to ease up my mind, and save coming back, I took them all—hiving-box, pole, sack, saw and rope. I succeeded very well until I reached the top of the ladder, and there my troubles began.

By hard scratching I gained a few feet, but my wind was getting short, so that I hung the box on a friendly knot, and proceeded a few feet farther, where I left the pole dangling from a small limb; next the rope and then the saw were filed away for future use.

When I reached the top, or as near it as I could get, I had only the sack, and the bees were still far out of my reach. While thinking what to do next, I glanced earthward, to see if I was still in sight, and right beneath me stood my wife, with her hands on her hips, her hat tipped back, and a broad smile illuminating her usually stern countenance.

I remarked, "Why this seeming levity on so grave an occasion?" She replied, between peals of laughter, that "it seemed so funny to have a Christmas tree in June, and the funniest part of it was, to have a red-whiskered Santa Claus up in the tree-top, holding the sack, while in the pictures he always had white whiskers." One glance down the body of the tree convinced me that all that was lacking was a tin-horn and a few sleigh-bells.

I returned and brought forward my supplies. After locating myself after clothes-pin fashion, on a limb beneath the cluster, I snapped the pole to the box, and then laid for my first swarm of bees. I passed the box up till it almost touched the cluster, and then fired away.

It was a deep laid scheme, but poorly executed. A limb caught the side of the box, and I spilt the cluster, getting one half in the box, and the rest on my devoted head.

In my rambles up and down the tree I had torn a hole in my veil, which came directly over one eye; before I got into position to defend myself, about two quarts of bees had gone in and registered. I began to get hot, both in mind and body, but I succeeded in landing them on the earth, and emptying them in front of a hive; and up the tree again after the others.

When I arrived at the top, I found two swarms instead of one. I soon had one of them down in front of the hive, and back after the remaining swarm. When I again reached the top, instead of one, I found two swarms hanging as quietly as if they had hung for years. I gathered in one and carried it down and filled another hive. While toiling up the tree after the last one, puffing like an engine, I decided that if the rush continued, I would order a car-load of hives, and employ the village hook-and-ladder company for a few weeks to help me out.

I got the last one down all right, and then while all was quiet, I went to examine No. 1, to see if they had settled down to business yet. I lifted the cover gently, and peeked in. There was not a solitary bee there to defend the castle! Nos. 2 and 3 were the same. A streak of light began to dawn upon my benighted mind—those bees, as the boys would say, "had been monkeying with me," while I had toiled up the body of the tree, they went straight across and were waiting to be carried down.

To say that I was mad, would be putting it rather mild. I had labored fully two hours in the heat of the day, and had one eye fast closing on the beauties of earth, my clothes dilapidated, the bark worn from the oak, ditto my side that came between me and the tree. I never allow myself to use profane language, nor approve of its use on all occasions, but had a "street Arab" happened along, that could have done the case justice, he would have struck a paying job.

My wife intimates that it is not necessary for me to hire anyone to do my talking for me, even if I do not swear. I may possibly have spoken disrespectfully of their parents, and think I did intimate that I should be highly pleased

to have the lightning remove all future swarms that have such high notions.

Some ladies may think it fun for an old fellow to hive bees, when he has to climb rough-bark trees until he gets stuck full of knot-holes, and does not have rind enough left on his carcass to make a cover for a base-ball; but I do not think so.

My burdens are so heavy that I fear I shall have to join the Bee-keepers' Union, get a divorce, or swear off on keeping bees.

P. S.—I would tell what become of the swarm that I did save, only I am afraid that I would be laughed at.

Spring Green, Wis.

## HOUSE-KEEPING.

### Some Old Cook-Books—Honey Used in Cooking.

*Written for the Illustrated Home Journal*  
BY LUCY LANGDON.

Among the cook-books in my possession is one dated 1836, another 1839, another 1840, and still another 1845. The last is entitled, "Every Lady's Book," and is arranged "By a Lady of New York." The title page declares it to be, "An instructor in the art of making every variety of plain and fancy cakes, pastry, confectionery, blanc mange, jellies and ice-creams; and containing other useful information for ordinary holiday occasions."

The most noticeable feature in this book is the frequency with which wine, brandy and punch occur in the directions. In this particular, surely the world moves. Also, the recipes make quite expensive "dishes."

Far more economical is "The Good House-keeper," dated Boston, 1840; which claims to be, "The Way to Live Well, and be Well while we Live," by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, author of "The Ladies Wreath," "Traits of American Life," and "Northwood."

Of this cook-book there were two editions, the second containing extracts from a cook-book prepared by Sir Walter Scott, under the *nom de plume* of "Mrs. Margaret Dods," and an amusing account of the experiments of the "Cleikum Club." Sir Walter extols French cooking, and calls upon the Muse to

*Sing the man who to Paris did go,  
That he might taste their soup, and their sances  
know.*

In the first-mentioned book, I find the following recipes:

"To preserve bees from worms and insects: About May 1 raise the hives and sprinkle some fine salt under the edges."

"To separate wax from the comb: Tie the comb in a bag, and place it in

a kettle of cold water over the fire. As the water heats, the comb melts and rises to the surface, while the impurities remain in the bag."

"To make the teeth white: Rub them with a mixture of pure honey and charcoal."

"HONEY CAKE:—3½ pounds of flour, 1½ pounds of honey, ½ pound of sugar, ½ pound of butter, ½ of a nutmeg, 1 tea-spoonful of ginger, and 1 tea-spoonful of salarratus (I keep the old spelling). Roll thin, cut in small cakes, and bake in a quick oven."

MRS. MADISON'S WHIM:—2 pounds of flour, 2 pounds of sugar, 2 pounds of butter, beaten to a cream; 12 eggs, the yolks beaten with the sugar, and the whites to a froth; 2 wine glasses of rose-water or brandy, in which lemon-rinds have been steeped; 2 nutmegs grated, 1 tea-spoonful of salarratus or volatile salts, dissolved in hot water. Beat well together, add 2 pounds of raisins, stoned and chopped; bake in a quick oven. This cake will keep for three months."

In the "American Frugal Housewife" (1836), by Lydia Maria Child, we are told that "honey and milk is good for worms."

The necessity of frequent eating in these hot, oppressive days, sometimes becomes very wearisome to the house-keeper. For the benefit of such, and for the sake of adding dignity and grace to such a humdrum thing as getting breakfast and dinner, I give a few quotations from known *Literati*. Here is a recipe for "Salad Dressing," by Sidney Smith:

To make this condiment, your poet begs,  
The powdered yellow of two hard-boiled eggs;  
Two boiled potatoes, passed through kitchen sieve,  
Smoothness and softness to the salad give.  
Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl,  
And half-suspected animates the whole.  
Of mordant mustard add a single spoon—  
Distrust the condiment that bites too soon;  
But, deem it not, thou man of herbs, a fault,  
To add a double quantity of salt.  
Four times the spoon with oil from Lucian crown,  
And twice with vinegar procured from town;  
And, lastly, o'er the flavored compound toss  
A magic soupeon of Anchovy sauce.

Some anonymous writer declares that bread is

The very staff of life,  
The comfort of the husband, the pride of the wife.  
Another thus sings of cake:

With weights and measures just and true,  
Oven of even heat,  
Well buttered tins and quiet nerves,  
Success will be complete.

Again, "To make a salad one must have a spark of genius." Also, "The proof of the pudding lies in the eating," and, "A hasty plate of soup."

Solomon said: "All the labor of man is for his mouth."

Owen Meredith writes:

We may live without friends, we may live without  
books,  
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.

Longfellow said: "Who'll dare deny the truth, there's poetry in pie?"

Shelley writes: "Custards for supper, and an endless host of other such lady-like luxuries."

Cicero: "Hunger is the best sauce." Massinger: "Cheerful looks make every dish a feast."

Shakespeare: "And then to breakfast with what appetite you have." "Now, good digestion, wait on appetite." "What say you to a piece of beef and mustard?"

I will close with two seasonable recipes:

FRUIT SALAD (for dessert):—Slice 3 oranges, 3 bananas, 1 lemon, and 1 pine-apple, and add 3 cups of sugar; let it stand 3 hours, and serve with cake."

SMALL FRUITS PRESERVED WITHOUT COOKING:—"Crush the fruit and add ½ of a pound of sugar to 1 pound of fruit. Stir several times from the bottom. When all the sugar is absorbed by the fruit, put it in air-tight cans or jars."

## HONEY.

### What is It, if It is Not "Digested Nectar?"

Written for the *American Bee Journal*  
BY PROF. A. J. COOK.

Such articles as that on page 486, surprise me very much; especially that a person who subscribes himself "Dr.," would do so. Perhaps we can excuse a lawyer for such palpable ignorance, but how, a doctor? Nearly every assertion there made is untrue, as any doctor ought easily to convince himself. Cane-sugar fed to bees is changed to a glucose-like sugar, and from a neutral to an acid substance.

Does the Doctor know what litmus paper is? If so, let him dip such paper into sugar syrup, then into honey, which is the same syrup digested, and he will see his error.

Does the Doctor know of Fehling's test for glucose-like sugar? If so, let him try it on the syrup, then on the "honey" made from it; he will find that the first does not decompose the copper salt, while the latter does. Now this is all true of nectar and honey. Nectar is neutral, and cane-sugar, with this formula,  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ ; while honey is acid, with this composition,  $2(C_6H_{12}O_6)$ . To say that nectar and honey are identical, shows a total ignorance of the subject.

Our friends, whether they be lawyers or doctors, should inform themselves before they speak; especially when it is so easy to do so. We never gain anything by concealing or misrepresenting the truth.

I would never lie to make people eat more honey. Thus I shall continue to speak the truth, and say that honey is "digested nectar," and as long as honey is so good, I shall have no fear about people rejecting it from their tables, because of this fact. Everybody knows just what an oyster is; yet who refuses to eat oysters?

I earnestly hope that the Doctor will "post up," and then beg the pardon of bee-keepers. I forgive him in advance. Agricultural College, Mich.

## CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

1889.	Time and Place of Meeting.
Aug. 20.—Northern Illinois, at Guilford, Ills.	D. A. Fuller, Sec., Cherry Valley, Ills.
Aug. 31.—Halldimand, at Fisherville, Ont.	E. C. Campbell, Sec., Cayuga, Ont.
Sept. 1.—Maine, at Livermore Falls, Me.	J. F. Fuller, Sec., Oxford, Me.
Sept. 3.—Iowa State, at Des Moines, Iowa.	J. W. More, Sec., Des Moines, Iowa.
Sept. 5.—Erie County, at Buffalo, N. Y.	O. L. Hershiser, Cor. Sec., Big Tree Corner, N. Y.
Sept. 14.—Susquehanna Co., at New Milford, Pa.	H. M. Seely, Sec., Harford, Pa.
Oct. 16—18.—Northwestern, at Chicago, Ills.	W. Z. Hutchinson, sec., Flint, Mich.
Dec. 4, 6.—International, at Brantford, Ont., Canada.	R. F. Holtermann, Sec., Brantford, Ont.

**ED.** In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

## SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

**Melilot-Clover Honey.** — Wm. Stolley, Grand Island, Nebr., on Aug. 2, 1889, says:

Notwithstanding the excessively wet and cold weather that we have had here in central Nebraska of late, the bees are doing very well, and from my limited number of colonies, I have so far already secured 1,000 pounds of melilot-clover honey.

## Drone-Comb, Buckwheat, etc.

—T. F. Kinsel, Shiloh, O., on Aug. 3, 1888, writes:

As a result of experiment and experience I would say that "worker foundation" will not prevent drone-comb, though given in full sheets. Bees draw out foundation and enlarge the cells to accommodate drone-brood, if they want drones. Bees gather honey and pollen from buckwheat and work on it only in the forenoon; unless the weather is lowery, damp or reasonably cool, they work all day. I have 5 acres of Japanese buckwheat sown and it is now in blossom. Bees work yet on white clover, though through cool wet

weather during apple, clover and basswood bloom, the surplus will not be large. The recent copious rains have caused white clover to come out in bloom and secrete nectar. Can Alsike be delayed by pasturing, and thereby secrete nectar out of its natural season of blooming? Who has tried it? I never knew white clover to secrete, out of season, so much as this year. I have had no swarms. I have had bees enough and do not allow swarming. It is no patent process—just cut out the queen-cells and shave off the drone's heads. Wicked? Selah! It is not half so hard as to see the poor "fellows" driven out and starved to death.

**Only One-Third of a Crop.**  
Sidney S. Sleeper, Holland, N. Y., on Aug. 5, 1889, writes:

I shall have to report about as Mr. Doolittle has— $\frac{1}{3}$  of a crop; that is, if we get a good supply of buckwheat and fall honey. Now, the prospects look very good. Our white honey crop was very small—not enough to supply the home demand.

**Light Crop of White Honey.**  
A. W. Smith, Parksville, N. Y., on Aug. 5, 1889, says:

The crop of white honey in this locality is very light—probably  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an average crop, or a little less; and what there is, is not of very good quality, as there has been so much rain.

**Wood-Sage and Loose-Strife.**  
Geo. W. Hanson, Chapman, Kans., writes:

I send two kinds of flowers that bees gather honey from. Please give me their names in the BEE JOURNAL. The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is a welcome visitor to our house, and is read before any other papers.

[No. 1 is "wood-sage" (*Teucrium Canadense L.*), of order Labiate. No. 2 is "loose - strife" (*Lythrum alatum Purst.*) order Lythracea.—CLARENCE M. WEED.]

**Bee-Pasturage — Saving Seed.**  
—Louis Ahlborn, Patriot, O., on Aug. 3, 1889, says:

Bees have been doing well in this part of Ohio for having so much rain. I commenced the season of 1881 with 4 colonies, and increased them, by natural swarming, to 83, which now are in good condition. I have a bee-shed. In winter I pack my bees on their sum-

mer stands, with straw around them, and fodder put on the outside. I have two tiers of hives, one above another. 1. Will it pay to let sumac and persimmon grow up for bee-pasture? 2. In saving the seed from mammoth or peavine clover, is the first or second crop saved?

[1. Yes. 2. We think it is the seed from the first crop that is saved.—ED.]

**Bees Doing First-Rate.**—James Jaggard, Oak Hill, Ills., on August 1, 1889, writes:

Bees are doing first-rate. Each of 5 colonies in 10-frame Langstroth hives, have stored 80 pounds of honey. The basswood did very well this year; our hillsides are full of it.

**Bee-Parasite.**—Mr. C. C. Parsons, Mount Pleasant, Texas, on Aug. 4, 1889, writes:

Some time since I wrote about worms (moth-larvae) injuring my trees, and the editor wrote me for a more definite statement. You will find in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for July 20, 1889, on page 452, a description of the insect in question, by Dr. W. B. Rohmer, of Grand Bay, Ala. While the insect may be a wax-moth, its greatest work of destruction is caused by the larvae penetrating the cells of capped brood. I have not been able to tell whether it feeds upon the young brood or not. Stray colonies are not exempt from its depredations. How to get rid of the pest is the question. Can Prof. Cook tell us through the BEE JOURNAL?

[If Mr. Parsons or Dr. Rohmer will send me specimens, I will cheerfully answer. In order to speak correctly in such cases, one must see the insects.—A. J. COOK.]

**The Michigan State Fair.**—H. D. Cutting, of Clinton, Mich., says:

The Michigan Agricultural Society has made some important changes in the Bee and Honey department for 1889. Instead of exhibiting full colonies of bees, the premium list calls for "nucleus colony." It was the intention to have it read "1-frame nucleus," as it gives so much better satisfaction to the visitors and exhibitors; it will be adopted by many other exhibitions. If those contemplating making an exhibit of bees will bring just one frame in each nucleus, it will save much confusion with the judging. Extracted honey, which had been dropped from the list, has been replaced, and the premium raised to put it on par with comb honey. The Michigan bee-keepers try to make it pleasant for all exhibitors outside of the State, and cordially invite all to come and make an exhibit.

### Honey and Beeswax Market.

#### DENVER.

**HONEY.**—We quote: New in 1-lb. sections arriving freely at 10@15c.; extracted, 68@8c.

**BEESWAX.**—18@20c.

Aug. 10. J. M. CLARK CO. CO., 1421 15th St.

#### CHICAGO.

**HONEY.**—New honey arriving freely, and all the shipments have been promptly closed out so far. We quote: 1-lb. white clover, according to style of package and appearance, 14@16c. Receipts of extracted increasing; demand light, at 68@8c.

**BEESWAX.**—25c.

Aug. 1. G. T. FISH & CO., 180 S. Water St.

#### NEW YORK.

**HONEY.**—New extracted sells as fast as it arrives. Orange blossom, 74@75c.; inferior Southern, 70@75 cts. per gallon. Some demand for the comb, but we have no stock yet.

July 22. F. G. STROHMEYER & CO., 122 Water St.

#### MILWAUKEE.

**HONEY.**—Old crop nearly gone, and new begins to appear, the quality being fine. We quote: New white 1-lbs., 15@16c. Extracted, white, in barrels and kegs, 70@80c.; in tin and pails, 74@81c.

**BEESWAX.**—20@25c.

July 16. A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St.

#### KANSAS CITY.

**HONEY.**—Old crop all gone. New 1-pounds, 16@20c.; 2-lbs., 14c. No California comb in the market. Extracted, white, 9c.; amber, 7@8c.

Aug. 7. HAMBLIN & BEARSS, 514 Walnut St.

#### CHICAGO.

**HONEY.**—New crop is appearing, and prices range from 15@17c. An active market is not looked for till later. Extracted, new crop, 7@8c. Very light receipts, and few sales.

**BEESWAX.**—20@25c.

July 13. R. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St.

#### DETROIT.

**HONEY.**—New crop is coming in slowly, and sells at 14@15c. for comb. No desirable old stock left.

**BEESWAX.**—24@25c.

July 24. M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

#### KANSAS CITY.

**HONEY.**—New white comb in 1-lb. sections sells at 16@17c. White extracted, 7@75c.; dark, in barrels, 6c. An active demand, not expected before Sept. 1. No new extracted in the market.

**BEESWAX.**—None in the market.

July 20. CLEMONS, CLAON & CO., cor 4th & Walnut St.

#### ST. LOUIS.

**HONEY.**—Extracted, bright, 6@6c; dark, 5@5c. The market is slow.

**BEESWAX.**—Scarce at 23c. for prime.

July 20. D. G. TUTT & CO., Commercial St.

#### NEW YORK.

**HONEY.**—Market for extracted is quite active. Orange blossom, fine quality, sells readily at from 8@9c. Off grades of Southern find quick sales at 60@70c. per gallon. No new California honey on this market. Extracted would bring from 7@8c.—Too early to quote prices on new comb.

**BEESWAX.**—Dull and declining; 25@251/4c., good yellow.

July 22. HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELEN, 28 & 30 W. Broadway, near Duane St.

#### BOSTON.

**HONEY.**—We quote: Comb, 17@18c.; extracted, 8@9c. Sales a little slow on account of the warm weather. Quality of new honey is very good.

**BEESWAX.**—20c.

Aug. 9. BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

#### CINCINNATI.

**HONEY.**—We quote extracted at 5@6c. per lb., and comb honey, in 1 and 2 lb. sections, 12@15c., for which demand is good. Trade is also good in the extracted, in square glass jars for table use, and in barrels for manufacturers.

**BEESWAX.**—Demand is good—20@22c. per lb. for good to choice yellow, on arrival.

Aug. 9. C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Av.

—

**Convention in Chicago.**—By notice on page 501, it will be seen that we are to have a convention of bee-keepers in Chicago this fall. The time is Oct. 16, 17 and 18. The place is at the Commercial Hotel, when we had such a nice time at the "National," in 1887. Reduced rates are given at the Hotel, and reduced rates may also be had on all the railroads, because it comes near the close of the Chicago Exposition. Every arrangement will be made for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of those who attend. Let there be a generally rally, and "a good time" will be the result.



ALFRED H. NEWMAN,  
BUSINESS MANAGER.

## Business Notices.

**Your Full Address**, plainly written, is very essential in order to avoid mistakes.

**If You Live** near one post-office and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address that we have on our list.

**Give a Copy** of "Hokey as Food and Medicine" to every one who buys a package of honey. It will sell lots of it.

**Dr. Miller's Book**, "A Year Among the Bees," and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for one year—we send both for \$1.50.

**If you Lose Money** by carelessly enclosing it in a letter, it is without excuse, when a Money Order, which is perfectly safe, costs but 5 cents.

**New Subscribers** can obtain the full numbers for 1888 and 1889 for \$1.50, if application be made at once, before all the sets of 1888 are gone.

**Paper Boxes**—to hold a section of honey for retail dealers. We have two sizes on hand to carry sections  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  and  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ . Price, \$1.00 per 100, or \$8.50 per 1,000.

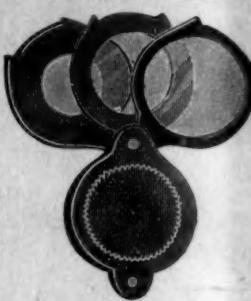
**Preserve Your Papers** for future reference. If you have no **BINDER** we will mail you one for 60 cents; or you can have one **FREE**, if you will send us 3 new yearly subscriptions for the BEE JOURNAL.

**Please write American Bee Journal** on the envelope when writing to this office. Several of our letters have already gone to another firm (a commission house), causing vexatious delay and trouble.

**Pure Phenol for Foul Brood.**—Calvert's No. 1 phenol, mentioned in Cheshire's pamphlet on pages 16 and 17, can be procured at this office at 25 cents per ounce. Not being mailable, it must go by express.

**In order to pay** you for getting new subscribers to send with your renewal, we make you this offer. For each yearly subscriber, with \$1.00, you may order 25 cents worth of any books or supplies that we have for sale—as a premium.

**A Home Market** for honey can be made by judiciously distributing the pamphlets, "Honey as Food and Medicine." Such will create a demand in any locality at remunerative prices. See list on the second page of this paper.



**Triple-Lens Magnifiers** for the inspection of bees, insects, etc. They are invaluable in the conservatory, or if for only a few plants. For boys and girls, they make very pleasant studies, and arouses in them a laudable

enthusiasm for investigation. Price, by mail, 80 cents; or the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for one year, and the Magnifier, for \$1.50.

### Hastings' Perfection Feeder.

This excellent Feeder will hold a quart, and the letting down of the feed is regulated by a thumb-screw. The cap screws securely on. It is easy to regulate—either a spoonful or a quart—and that amount can be given in an hour or a day, as desired. By it the food can be given where it is most needed—just over the cluster. Not a drop need be lost, and no robber bees can get at it. A single one can be had for 40 cents, or a dozen for \$3.50, and it can be obtained at this office. Postage 10 cents extra.

### International Bee-Convention.

—The Pamphlet Report of the Columbus, Ohio, Bee-Convention can be obtained at this office, by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. This pamphlet contains the new bee-songs and words, as well as a portrait of the President. Bound up with the history of the International Society, and a full report of the Detroit, Indianapolis and Chicago conventions, for 50 cents, postpaid.

**Send Us the Names** of bee-keepers in your neighborhood who should take and read the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, and we will send them a sample copy. In this way we may obtain many regular subscribers, for thousands have never seen a copy, or even know of its existence. This is one way to help the cause along.

**Many Good Advertisers** invite our readers to send for their descriptive Circulars, etc. It will pay to get these, and see what is for sale, by whom, at what prices, and what things are offered. Every one can learn something in this way. Please always tell advertisers where you saw their cards; they like to know, and we like to have them.

**Prang's National Flower** is the title of a beautiful pamphlet which contains two colored plates of the two most popular candidates for selection as the National Flower of America. It also has two poems, and a postal card addressed to Messrs. L. Prang & Co., Boston, Mass., with a vote to be filled up for the selection of a National flower. The pamphlet costs 25 cents, and can be obtained at this office.

**Queens.**—We can supply Tested Italian Queens at \$1.50 each; Untested, \$1.00 each, by mail, postpaid.

### CLUBBING LIST.

**We Club** the *American Bee Journal* for a year, with any of the following papers or books, at the prices quoted in the **LAST** column. The regular price of both is given in the first column. One year's subscription for the *American Bee Journal* must be sent with each order for another paper or book:

Price of both. Club  
The American Bee Journal ..... 1.00

and Gleanings in Bee-Culture	2.00	1.75
Bee-Keepers' Guide	1.50	1.40
Bee-Keepers' Review	1.50	1.40
The Apiculturist	1.75	1.65
Bee-Keepers' Advance	1.50	1.40
Canadian Bee Journal	2.00	1.80
Canadian Honey Producer	1.40	1.30

The 8 above-named papers ..... 5.65 ..... 5.00

and Langstroth Revised (Dadant)	3.00	2.75
Cook's Manual (old edition)	2.25	2.00
Doolittle on Queen-Rearing	2.00	1.75
Bees and Honey (Newman)	2.00	1.75
Binder for Am. Bee Journal	1.60	1.50
Dzierzon's Bee-Book (cloth)	3.00	2.00
Root's A B C of Bee-Culture	2.25	2.10
Farmer's Account Book	4.00	2.20
Western World Guide	1.50	1.30
Heddon's book, "Success,"	1.50	1.40
A Year Among the Bees	1.75	1.50
Convention Hand-Book	1.50	1.30
Weekly Inter-Ocean	2.00	1.75
How to Propagate Fruit	1.50	1.25
History of National Society	1.50	1.25

**Do not** send to us for sample copies of any other papers. Send for such to the publishers of the papers you want.

**Red Labels for Pails.**—We have three sizes of these Labels ranging in size for pails to hold from one to ten pounds of honey. Price, \$1 for a hundred, with the name and address of the bee-keeper printed on them. Smaller quantities at one cent each; but we cannot print the name and address on less than 100. Larger quantities according to size, as follows:

	Size A.	Size B.	Size C.
250 Labels	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.25
500 Labels	2.00	3.00	3.50
1,000 Labels	3.00	4.00	5.00

**Samples** mailed free, upon application.

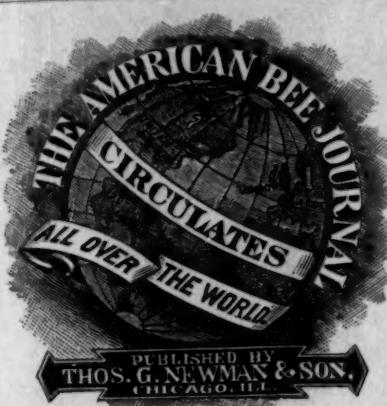
**Apiary Register.**—All who intend to be systematic in their work in the apiary, should get a copy of the *Apiary Register* and begin to use it. The prices are as follows:

For 50 colonies (120 pages)	\$1.00
" 100 colonies (220 pages)	1.25
" 200 colonies (420 pages)	1.50

**Money in Potatoes**, by Mr. Joseph Greiner. Price, 25 cents, postpaid. This is a complete instructor for the practical potato-grower, and explains the author's new system in 40 interesting lessons. It is for sale at this office.

**A Modern Bee-Farm** and its Economic Management, by S. Simmins, of Rottingdean, Brighton, England, is the title of a new book of about 200 pages, printed on excellent paper, and nicely bound in cloth. Price \$1.00. For sale at this office.

**The Date** on the wrapper label of your paper indicates the end of the month to which you have paid. If that is past, please send us a dollar to carry the date another year ahead.



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THOMAS G. NEWMAN,  
EDITOR.

Vol. XIV. Aug. 24, 1889. No. 34.

## EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

**My Baby's Face.**—On the next two pages we present another beautiful piece of music, which doubtless will find a pleasant welcome in all bee-keepers' homes, around whose firesides are wont to play these happy baby faces. Some of those homes may be babyless to-day, which but recently were made joyous and happy by the prattle and laughing sunshine of the little darlings' angelic faces; and to such we trust that not only the sweet melody of the song, but also the touching sentiment expressed by the words, may help to make more blessed the "living memory" of the "sweet baby faces" which are now "up there with my Father," who has also "saved a place for you."

**A Patent** was granted on Aug. 13, 1889, to L. W. Spradlin, of Kansas, for a "bee-house." It says: "The bee-house is built of ordinary construction, having suitable studding for supporting the same. The inside of the house is lathed and plastered in the usual manner, and the intermediate space filled with sawdust, in order that the house may be dry and cool in summer and warm in winter," etc. Its floor is of "rock," cemented, and has a ventilator in the roof. The patent is "rich," but we fear the patentee never will be enriched by it.

**Having a Few** extra sets of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for the years 1887 and 1888, we will supply both these years, and 1889 and 1890, for \$3.00, until all are sold. Or we will send 1888, 1889 and 1890 for \$2.50, all by mail, postage paid. These are very valuable, and those who have not yet read them should lose no time in securing them.

**All the Votes** received so far, at this office, have been for the Golden-Rod as the National Flower.

**The S. W. Rich Lawsuit**, which we mentioned on page 515 of our last issue, it seems has been tried by the "Supreme Court," and the next resort is the "Court of Appeals." They call the Courts by different names in New York from what we do in the West. There they also call the judge of one of their Courts a "Recorder" instead of Judge. Mr. John McKeon, Dryden, N. Y., sends this correction of the matter:

You say that the case was tried in the County Court before Judge Boardman. Judge Douglass Boardman was a Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court, and the case was tried in the Circuit Court at Delhi, New York. The next highest Court is the General Term of the Supreme Court, and that is the Court which confirmed the decision of the Circuit Court last month. The next higher Court, which is also of last resort, is the Court of Appeals.

Thanks for the correction. It means the same thing, only the names differ. The "Court of last resort" in New York is the Court of Appeals—in many other States it is called the "Supreme Court." In National affairs, also, the Court of last resort is the "United States Supreme Court." This will account for our misnaming the Courts in New York. The facts remain unchanged.

Mr. McKeon adds: "Judge Boardman has been caught by old age, and will never again decide against the bees. He is retired." It is a relief to know that the Judge who likened an apiary to a "pig-sty," or a "slaughter-house," is now retired to private life. We fear he is in his "dotage."

**Swarming.**—"I should be glad if I could prevent so much swarming." That is what Dr. Miller and all other prominent bee-culturists would like to do. A writer in the Prairie Farmer tells us how to do it. It would be big money in his pocket if he would go around and keep bees from swarming. I could afford to go down pretty deep in mine. Why do bees swarm, and why do people get married? Why do birds build nests? The Creator commands them to "multiply and replenish the earth," and when the bees swarm they "found" another family.

As to cutting out queen-cells to prevent swarming, I have had a great many swarms that had not even started a queen-cell. Second swarms may be prevented by cutting out queen-cells, but not the first. The writer claims he "can control swarming every time." This is what I cannot do, and what those who own bees by the thousands of colonies would be glad to do. This question, like Banquo's ghost, is always present at all bee-conventions, and no one has ever claimed to be able to solve it.—Prairie Farmer.

**Last week's** Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper shows a strong artistic taste. The Highland Light, President Harrison's visit at Bar Harbor, The Cricket Plague in Algeria, make it the best number under the new proprietors.

**White Clover Honey.**—A subscriber to the Massachusetts Ploughman asks: "Do bees really obtain from white clover as much honey as is supposed? I never see many bees on white clover, and farmers say the same." It is answered thus:

White clover is the best of the small honey plants, but the yield, quantity and duration of flower, depend upon the season. In some seasons it secretes honey only two or three weeks, and, often, no honey is found in the blossoms after the sun is high in the heavens. The reason you do not see the bees working on the blossoms may be that the bees visit the plants only very early in the morning, before the sun is above the horizon.

A farmer sowed buckwheat for his bees, and to plow under as a fertilizer. Visiting the field several times during the day, he was surprised that he could not see nor hear a bee anywhere in the field. He decided to plow under an once, and went to the field for the purpose very early in the morning. Such a bee-penile, such a carnival of bee sounds greeted him, that he did not dare to drive the horse on to the buckwheat. At that time in the season, buckwheat secreted honey only in the night, and it must be snatched before the sun came up when it would be lost.

The same fact applies, more or less, to clover after the 1st of July. But whatever comes from white clover is the most delicate, most delicious of its kind.

**Canadian News** is thus given in the last *Honey Producer*:

Almost all necessary steps have been taken to secure a very hearty reception to the members of the International American Bee-Association when convening, in December next, at Brantford.

The honey season to date, (July 10) has been remarkable neither for its success as such, or its failure. Of course localities vary considerably. The amount of honey secured has been affected by the strength of the colonies when the season opened. The number of colonies kept in a locality no doubt also influences the crop. On the whole, a fair crop thus far has been secured. Linden will tell the tale.

Upon the question of misrepresentations about honey and the like, Bro. Newman of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, is continually compelling the leading papers of the continent to withdraw statements made, and statements which if not refuted would be very injurious to the bee-keeping industry. We congratulate Mr. Newman and trust he may continue to perform this often *unpleasant* task, without flinching.

**Bees Looking for their Mentor.**—The following item is taken from an exchange:

A steamer which arrived at Colombo recently from Bombay via coast ports, reports that at Cannonore, where she lay two miles from the shore, a large swarm of bees, numbering some tens of thousands, settled on her foreyard, forming a cluster about three feet long by eighteen inches in depth. It was considered inadvisable to attempt to dislodge them before the arrival of the vessel at Colombo, as at each of the coast ports she lay some miles from the shore. But several nights after, the third officer, enveloped in a blanket and armed with a hose, climbed the mast and gave the dangerous visitors a dose of salt water. The infuriated bees flew about the ship all night in search of their disturber, but not finding him in the morning, they concluded to quit. They were last seen making a bee-line for the northern suburb of Colombo.

## Advertisements.

ITALIAN and ALBINO Queens, by return mail. Tested, 90c.; Untested, 60c. each, or 2 for \$1.—3-frame Nuclei, \$2 each.  
32Atf

GEO. STUCKMAN, Nappanee, Ind.

TESTED ALBINO or ITALIAN Queens for \$1.00 each; Untested, 60 cents. Make all Money Orders payable at Calmar, Iowa.  
Address, JOS. MOSER,  
38Alt FESTINA, IOWA.

## SECTIONS! SECTIONS! SECTIONS!

WE are now offering our No. 1 V-Groove Sections in lots of 500, at \$3 per 1,000; No. 2 Sections at \$2 per 1,000. For prices on Foundation, Hives, Shipping-Crates, &c., &c., send for Price-List. Address,

J. STAUFFER & SONS,  
(Successors to B. J. Miller & Co.)  
31Atf NAPPANEE, IND.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

Send 75 Cents for my Book, entitled—"A Year among the Bees;"—114 pages, cloth bound. Address,  
DR. C. C. MILLER,  
MARENGO, ILLS.  
20Atf

ITALIAN Queens, Tested, \$1.25; Untested, 75c., 3 for \$2. Circular of Bee-Supplies, &c. free. JNO. NEBEL & SON, High Hill, Mo.  
20Atf

ITALIAN and CARNIOLAN QUEENS.  
PRICES LOW: 30 years' experience in Rearing Queens. Circular free.  
Address, HENRY ALLEY,  
31A5 WENHAM, MASS.  
Mention the American Bee Journal.



BEE KEEPERS  
Should send for my circular. It describes the best Hives, the best Cases, the best Feeders and the best Methods. Address,  
J. M. SHUCK,  
DES MOINES, IOWA.  
1A1y

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Illustrated Home Journal, which will be WELCOMED in EVERY FAMILY. SEND for a FREE SAMPLE COPY, containing our SPECIAL CASH PREMIUM OFFERS. Address

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923 & 925 W. Madison St., - CHICAGO, ILLS.  
Please mention this paper when answering.



QUEENS.  
BEE-KEEPERS, do you want carefully-bred QUEENS, from stock which has shown itself as good workers, and which you can feel convinced will give "new blood" in your apiary? Prices:

Each, 3 at once, 6 at once.  
Virgin, \$1.50, \$1.20, \$2.00.  
Untested, 1.00, 2.75, 5.00.  
Tested, 2.00, 5.50, 11.00.  
Select Tested 3.00, 9.00, 18.00.

If so, address, R. F. HOLTERMANN,  
26ASt. ROMNEY, ONT., CANADA.

American Bills (postage stamps for fractions of a dollar) taken at par.

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